prosecuted was not too extensive.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. of Tennessee, and it was rejected.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, entered into an argu-ment to prove that Capt. Meigs's estimates were not re-liable; and—
Mr. CHANDLER replied, remarking that so far the

cost had been less than the estimate.

Mr. LETCHER said that it seemed they were to expend \$500,000 either for water or speeches. After listening for a week he had come to the conclusion that water was the best of the two. He suggested to the committee that they now stop the debate, on which they had already pro-bably spent \$500,000. Let us, said he, get to a vote. If there is a majority for the water, let it go; if there is a majority to defeat it, then there will be an end of it.

[Gries of "agreed," "agreed."]

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr.

CHANDLER, as amended on motion of Mr. GREENWOOD and | Fran Mr. Smith, of Virginia, and it was agreed to: Ayes 70,

On motion of Mr. HAVEN, an amendment was adopted appropriating upwards of \$36,500 for the completion and furnishing of the insane ssylum near Washington. Mr. PHELPS, on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means, offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating \$108,000 to defray the expenses for run

ing the boundary between the United States and Mexico. in accordance with the treaty between the two nations concluded in December last.

Mr. HENN moved to amend the item appropriating \$16,400 for compensation of the auxiliary guard, fuel, and lamps, by adding thereto a provise that said guard

and the captain thereof shall be appointed by the President of the United States, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by him.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Ohio, opposed the amendment. The auxiliary guard was for the protection of the property in

this city, and should be appointed by the city authorities. The Executive could not have that personal acquaintance with the men which the authorities would have, and therefore would not have the opportunity which they had of judging of their qualification for the station. It was imposing a duty on the Executive very small in its character. Mr. JONES, of Tennessec, said that this guard was au-

thorized by an act of Congress, and the Constitution vest-ed the appointment of inferior officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments. Mr. TAYLOB, of Ohio, inquired how the guard had heretofore been appointed? Mr. JONES, of Tennessee. By the Mayor.

Mr. TAYLOR. The last Mayor was a Democrat. He made a very good Mayor.

The amendment of Mr. HENN was then agreed to-Other amendments were offered, discussed, and disposed of; when the committee rose and reported the bill

The question being on the amendments made in committoe Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, demanded the previous Mr. INGERSOLL asked consent to offer the following

resolution: deed, That the President be requested to communicate to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all correspondence between either the head of the State Department or our Minister and the South American Governments having reference to the free navigation of the

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1854.

IN SENATE. Mr. GILLETTE presented resolutions of the Legisla ture of Connecticut in favor of the repeal of that part of the act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas which declares the Missouri compromise inoperative and void; censuring the honorable Isaac Toucey,

sustaining the position he had assumed in relation to the Nebraska bill Mr. GILLETTE replied to his colleague, and defended

the action of the Legislature of his State in taking ground in opposition to that measure.

The resolutions were then ordered to lie upon the table

and be printed, REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Pensions, submit-

ted an adverse report on the petition of Morin Moore.

"Mr. SEWARD, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted an adverse report on the petition of Rebucca Stansbury and other heirs of Thomas Peters. Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the joint resolution authorizing the Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, to which was referred the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico to adjust and pay to Juan C. Armijo, Jose L. Peren, and James C. Collins the amount by them loaned to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory by them loaned to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory by them loaned to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory by them loaned to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory by them loaned to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory by them loaned to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory by them loaned to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory by them loaned to the Legislature of Rhode Island against the extension of slavery and the further acquisition of foreign territory by the General Committee of the Legislature of Rhode Island against the extension of slavery and the further acquisition of foreign territory by the General Committee of the Legislature of Rhode Island against the extension of slavery and the further acquisition of foreign territory by the General Committee of the Legislature of Rhode Island against the extension of slavery and the further acquisition of foreign territory by the General Committee of the Commi

sembly of the Territory of New Mexico, under authority of a joint resolution of that body, approved 17th June, 1851, reported back the same without amendment and asked its immediate consideration; and, no objection having been made, the resolution was read a third time and On motion by Mr. HAMLIN, the Senate proceeded to

consider the bill authorizing the construction of a line of telegraph from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean. Mr. HAMLIN suggested several minor amendments, which were agreed to by general consent, and On motion by Mr. BROWN, the further consideration of the bill was postponed until Monday next.

VETO MESSAGE. The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill granting lands to the several States in aid of the support of the

indigent insane; when
Mr. WILLIAMS delivered his views, sustaining the
objections of the President, and defending his vote on the Nebraska and Kansas bill. Mr. CASS also sustained the message of the President.

Mr. BADGER spoke at length in favor of the bill, and in reply to certain remarks made on another occasion. The question was then put, Shall the bill pass notwithstanding the objections of the President? (requiring a vote of two-thirds,) and it was decided in the negative, as YEAS-Mesers. Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brown, Chase,

YEAS—Mesers. Badger, Bell, Benjamin, Brown, Chase, Clayton, Cooper, Dixon, Fessenden, Geyer, Gillette, Gwin, Hamlin, Jones of Tennessee, Pearce, Pratt, Rockwell, Seward, Stuart, Sunner, and Wade—21.

NAYS—Mesers. Adams, Allen, Atchison, Bayard, Bright, Brodhead, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Evans, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Jones of Iowa, Mallory, Mason, Norris, Pettit, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, Toucey, Weller, and Williams—26.

On motion by Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to revive for a limited time an act in

relation to donations of land to certain persons in the State of Arkansas; and the bill was read a third time HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

On motion by Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, the following Territorial bills were severally considered and passed:
An act to provide for the construction of a military
road from Great Salt Lake city, in the Territory of Utah, to the eastern boundary of the State of California.

An act to provide for the continuation of the military road from Myrtle creek to Scottsburgh, in Oregon.

An act for the payment of the civil officers employed in the Territory of New Mexico while under mil An act to authorize the Secretary of War to settle and adjust the expenses of the Rogue River Indian war.

An act to refund to the Territory of Utah the expenses incurred by said Territory in suppressing Indian hos-On motion by Mr. DOUGLAS, the Senate proceeded to consider the following Territorial bills from the House,

and they were severally read a third time and passed : An act for the construction of certain military roads and wells in the Territory of New Mexico. An act making further appropriations for continuing the construction of roads in the Territory of Minnesota, in accordance with the estimates from the War Depart-

on metion by Mr. MALLORY, the Senate proceeds to consider Senate bill to authorize the sale of reserved lands and for other purposes; and it was read a third

And after a protracted discussion the Senate adjourned without taking any question.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. THURSTON asked consent to offer the following

Resolved, That there be ten thousand copies of Explora tions and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, &c., connected with the Mexican Boundary Commission, by John R. Bartlett, late United States Commissioner, published for the use of the House of Representatives.

Objection was made, and therefore the resolution was not received.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL. The House proceeded to consider, as the first business in order, the amendments yesterday reported from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to the civil and diplomatic bill.

The amendments (fifty-six in number) were read, and |

The amendments (fifty-six in number) were read, and those upon which separate votes were not asked were adopted en masse.

The amendment appropriating, for the completion of the custom house at St. Louis, Missouri, \$100,000; at Mobile, Alabama, \$65,000; at Cincinnati, Ohio, \$40,000; at Louisville, Kentucky, \$40,000; at Bangor, Maine, \$20,000; at Bath, Maine, \$20,000; at Wilmington, Delaware, \$12,000; and \$24,000 for the purchase of a site for a custom-house at Providence, Rhode Island, was agreed to by the following, vote: Yeas 72, nays 70.

The amendment appropriating \$120,000 to complete The amendment appropriating \$120,000 to complete the custom-house at Richmond, Virginia, was agreed to:

The amendment appropriating \$530,000 for the pur-chase of the buildings leased for the assay office in the city of New York was agreed to without a division.

The amendment appropriating, for the completion of the marine hospital at Cleveland, Ohio, \$25,000; at St. Louis, Missouri, \$10,000; at Chicago, Illinois, \$8,000; at Louisville, Kentucky, \$12,500; at Paducah, Kentucky, \$5,000; at Evansville, Indiana, \$2,000, at San Francisco, California, \$44,000, was agreed to: Ayes 77, noes 55.

The amendment appropriating \$65,000 for the construction of a marine hospital at Vicksburg, Mississippi, was agreed to: Ayes 83, noes 39.

The amendment appropriating \$199,510 for the purchase of books ordered by the resolution to supply new members with books was acceed to.

members with books was agreed to.
The amendment appropriating \$75,000 for the completion of the Lattle Falls bridge was rejected: Yeas 64,

usys 87.
The amendment appropriating \$500,000 for continuing the amendment appropriating \$500,000 for continuing the works to supply the city of Washington with water, the Corporations of Georgetown and Washington to pay a sum equal to one-fifth of the amount required for their construction, was rejected: Yeas 60, nays 91.

The amendment providing that the captain and members of the Auxiliary Guard of Washington shall be appointed by the President of the United States, instead of

by the Mayor, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as the Executive may prescribe, was rejected by the following vote :

YEAS.—Messrs. James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Barksdale, Belcher, Bell, Bocock, Bridges, Chamberlain, Churchwell, Clark, Clingman, Cobb, Craige, John G. Davis, Dawson, Dow-dell, Eastman, Edmundson, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller, Goode, Greenwood, Wiley P. Harris, Hastings, Henn, Houston, In ersoil, Johason, Roland Jones, Kittredge, Lamb, Latham, Lindsley, McMullen, McN-ir, Maey, May, Noble, Olds, Orr, Packer, Phelps, Pratt, Rildle, Thomas Ritchey, Robbins, Ruffin, Seward, Seymour, Shannon, Shaw, Shower, Samuel A. Smith, William Smith, Hestor L. Stevens, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, Trout, Vansant, Walker, Walsh, and D. B. Wright-64. NAYS-Messrs, Abergrombie, Aiken, Appleton, Ball, Ben-

nett, Benson, Benton, Bugg, Carpenter, Caruthers, Chandler, Corwin, Cox, Cullom, Thos. Davis, Dent, De Witt, Dick, Ed. ly, Edmands, Ellison, Everbart, Failey, Fenton, Fingler, Franklin, Giddings, Grow, A. Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Hill, Howe, D. T. Jones, Kerr, Knox, Letcher, Lindley, McCulloch, Howe, D. T. Jones, Kerr, Knox, Letcher, Lindley, McCulloch, McQueen, Mace, Matteson, Middleswarth, J. G. Miller, Millson, Morgan, Murray, Norton, M. Oliver, Parker, Phillips, Powell, Preston, Puryear, Ready, Reese, David Ritchie, Rogers, Russell, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Gerrit Smith, George W. Smyth, Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Stratton, J. L. Taylor, N. G. Taylor, Thurston, Tracy, Upham, Wade, Walley, E. B. Washburne, Israel Washburn, J. Wentworth, and Zollicoffer—78.

All the amendments having been disposed of, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and being engrossed was read the third time and rejected by

the following vote: YEAS-Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Willis Allen, Apple-YEAS—Messrs. Abererombie, Aiken, Willis Allen, Appleton, Belcher, Bell, Benson, Benton, Brooks, Bugg, Caruthers, Caskie, Chandler, Cox, Cutting, Thos. Davis, Dawson, De Witt, Diek, Disney, Edmands, Edmundson, Everhart, Farley, Faulkner, Florence, Franklin, Fuller, Giddings, Goode, Greenwood, Aaron Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Henn, Houston, Howe, Ingersoll, Johnson, Roland Jones, Kerr, Kidwell, Latham, Liedley, Lindsley, May, Miller, Millson, Packer, Phelps, Phillips, Pratt, Preston, Reese, Riddle, D. Ritchie, Robbins, Sapp, Seymour, Sannon, Shower, Gerrit Smith, Samuel A. Smith, George W., Smyth, F. P. Stanton, R. H. Stantor, John L. Taylor, Thurston, Wade, Walbridge, Walker, Walley, John Wentworth, and Westbrook—74.
NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Ball, Barksdale, Ben-

Kansas which declares the Missouri compromise inoperative and void; censuring the honorable Isaac Toucey, one of the Senators of that State, for his vote on the final passage of said act as a disregard of the instructions of the Legislature; and in fayor of so amending the fugitive slave act of 1850 as will secure to persons arrested under it the right of trial by jury.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. TOUCEY addressed the Senate at some length, sustaining the position be had assumed in relation to the Norton, Olds, Orr, Parker, B. Perkins, J. Perkins, Powell, Pur-year, Ready, T. Ritchey, Rogers, Ruffin, Bussell, Sage, Seward, Shaw, William Smith, H. L. Stevens, Stratton, David Stuart, John J. Taylor, N. G. Taylor, Trout, Vail, Vansant, Walsh Elihu B. Washburne, Daniel B. Wright, Yates, and Zollicof

Mr. ORR (having voted in the negative for the purpose moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was re-jected, and also moved that the House adjourn. And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1854.

IN SENATE.

proving the course of the delegation from that State on the bill for the establishment of Territorial governments in Nebraska and Kansas.

Also, from the same, accompanied by an opinion of the Supreme Court upon the act passed by the Legislature of said State of June 25, 1844, reversing and annulling the judgment of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island of treason against Thos. W. Dorr; which were read and laid on the table.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES. Mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, to which was referred House bill for the relief of A. B. Roman, reported it back without amendment, and asked its immediate consideration; and the bill was

read a third time and passed.

Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill making appropriations for the construction of certain military roads in the Territories of Nebraska and Washington, and asked its immediate consideration; and it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. PRATT, frem the select committee appointed to consider the resolutions of the Common Council and of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the improvement of the naviga tion of the Patapsco river and to render the port of Bal-timore accessible to the war steamers of the United

This bill appropriates \$300,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in deepening the channel of the Patapsco, &c. The committee entertain, for the reasons assigned, the opinion that it is as essential to the interests of the country that the harbor of Baltimore should be made accessible to the steam frigates and other war vessels of the United States as it is to protect that harbor by the fort now being erected, and confidently

recommend the passage of the bill.

Mr. BRODHEAD desired to state that he was a member of the select committee that had reported the bill, and, while he was not opposed to the bill, he felt compelled to dissent from a portion of the reasoning of the

eport.
Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the relief of John Shaw.

RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO.

RESOLUTIONS GREED TO.

On motion by Mr. MALLORY.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate what examinations or surveys have been made with reference to the improvement of the bar of the St. John's river, Florida, under the apprepriation made by Congress for this purpose on the 20th of August, 1852, together with the results of said examination or surveys; and whether any further environments. whether any further appropriation be necessary to deepen the water on the said bar to meet the ordinary demands of navigation, and what means are proposed to accomplish the

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to comin the bill. Let us (said he) have a clean bill, one that is legitimate and fair. He had no cause of quarrel against municate to the Senate the action of his Department under the appropriation of the 30th of August, 1852, for the examiany gentleman who voted against the bill in conse any gentleman who voted against the bill in consequence of this custom-house amendment. The civil and diplo-matic bill should only include those items which were pronation and survey of the route for a canal across the penin-sula of Florida, and whether any further appropriation be ne-cessary to ascertain and determine a practical route for said vided for by general law. If the bill should be defeated now,

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

and another have to be framed and acted on, the House would not be able to get to the point at which they now were in ten days, and what time would remain for the consideration of other business? The Senate then took up the private calendar, and passed the following Senate bills: A bill for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. John White gentleman could maintain that the custom-house amend-ment was odious to a large majority of the House when

A bill for the relief of Otway H. Berryman. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ann W. Angus.

A bill for the relief of Thomas C. Nye. A bill for the relief of the heirs of the late Uri Emmor A bill for the relief of Thomas Crown.

A bill for the relief of Obed Hussey.
A bill for the relief of the estate of Isaac L. Battle. A bill for the relief of William Darby. A bill for the relief of Calvin B. Seymore and Willard oynton, surviving partner of the firm of W. & H. Boynten. A bill for the relief of the heirs-at-law of Wm. Van

Wart, deceased.

A bill for the relief of the representatives of Henry King, deceased.

A bill for the relief of Nancy Bowen and Sarah Lar-

A bill for the relief of George Dennett, of Portsmouth

New Hampshire.

A bill for the relief of John McVey.

A bill for the relief of Asa Andrews.

A bill for the relief of Capt. Charles G. Merchant.

A bill relative to the accounts of General Stephen Moylan.

A bill for the relief of Mrs. Frances Smith, of South

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

ournal.

The following bill, which was discussed the previous

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. BADGER (in the chair) ruled the motion out

A bill was received from the House for the relief of Ser-

Resolved, That on and after the 10th of July, instant, the

Mr. JONES, of New York, objected to the resolution,

believing that a better arrangement could be made than

THE CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL.

The House then proceeded to consider the motion made resterday by Mr. ORR, to reconsider the vote by which

the House rejected the bill making appropriations for the

civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year Mr. ORR said that the action of the House yesterday

in rejecting the bill excited no great surprise in his mind. He supposed there could be no question in the minds of members as to the reason of what would seem to be an

extraordinary vote, namely, the rejection of the civil and diplomatic bill. He had no doubt in his own mind that this

esult was produced by the incorporation into the bill of

iousand dollars, for the completion of certain custom-

appropriations, amounting to some six or seven hundred

houses. He was opposed to these custom-house appro-priations himself, and nothing but the pressing exigency and urgency for the passage of the bill would have in-duced him to have supported it with these appropriations

He did not propose now to enter into any general de-

ate. He thought the time had come when they should

proceed to vote and cease to debate. The plan he had matured, after consultation with some friends, for the

purpose of relieving the House from the embarrassing con-dition in which it now found itself, was this: He pro-

posed, if the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the

bill should prevail, to move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engreesed for a third

reading; if this motion should also carry, then some gen-tleman who voted in favor of the custom-house appropria-

tions would be prevailed upon, he trusted, to move to re-consider the vote by which they were incorporated into

Mr. COBB inquired how the gentleman knew a motion

o reconsider that vote would be made?
Mr. ORR had no doubt, if the two motions he had

ndicated should prevail, that a motion would be made by

ustom-house amendment was inserted.

Mr. PRESTON inquired if the gentleman was certain

Mr. ORR replied that it was a privileged motion, and hould be made at any time, as the gentleman was aware.

Mr. CLINGMAN inquired if it would not be more ad-

visable, should the vote rejecting the bill be reconsidered, to move to recommit it to the Committee of Ways and Means? The committee could then report it back in whatever shape they might think would meet with the

indicated was the shortest one which they could pursue

to attain that result.

This was an important bill. If the House should not

pass it, they would stop the wheels of the Government.

Every civil officer, from the President down to the lowest

subordinate, was dependant for his salary during this

year on the passage of this bill.

Mr. PRESTON said that if the gentleman would halt at

his motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected, he could pass it; but if he should go beyond

that he would involve the House in embarrassment. The

custom-house appropriation was the only thing in the bill

Mr. ORR inquired why the same amendment did not

give strength to the deficiency bill?

Mr. PRESTON replied that he believed the second de-

back beyond that point. He desired the bill to pass as it was. The Government had recommended these custom-

house appropriations; the Senate and the House had also recommended them. They had been discussed in

the House article by article, clause by clause, and on different occasions had been twice inserted by yeas and

nays. If the gentleman could obtain three votes on his side of the House, in addition to those which were yes-

Mr. McMULLEN said that if an attempt should be

made to clog this bill as the deficiency bill was clogged, he trusted there would be firmness and independence enough to defeat it. If the House had been full yesterday, the bill would have been defeated by a much larger majority than it was. He hoped the House would repudiate and put down this aresten eller willing.

and put down this system of log-rolling.

Mr. ORR said, in reply to the remark of the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Parston) that this bill was strength-

only to point the honorable member to the action of the

House on the deficiency bill. These custom-house appro-priations were inserted in that bill, and the result was, when the bill was reported to the House, but fifty-three

votes were given in its support. If all those gentlemes who voted to put this amendment in the civil and diplo

matic bill had stood firm and supported the bill on its passage the House would not have been involved in this

embarrassment. The whole difficulty had grown out of the fact that a portion of the House had inserted amond-

ments which were odious to a large majority, and then refused to vote for the bill on its final passage.

He appealed to all sides of the House who did not de-sire to embarrass the operations of the Government to

vote against retaining these custom-house appropriation

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, wished to know how the

ment was sustained by a mejority on the yeas and nays?

Mr. ORR explained that he had intended to say that

the amendment was odious to a large number of gentlemen without whose votes the bill could not be passed. He demanded the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and under its operation the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill

of the vote by which the custom-house amendment was agreed to. He said that he had voted for it, and was in

ened by the custom-house amendment, that he

terday cast in its favor, the bill could be passed.

which had given it strength.

o reconsider the vote to which he had referred?

some gentleman to reconsider the vote by which the

House of Representatives will assemble for the business at 11 o'clock A. M.

order under the rule.

DEAN, resigned.

inserted in it.

Mr. LETCHER. I object.

that proposed in the resolution.

A bill for the relief of Jones P. Levy and Jose Maria the custom-houses for the present than the great interests of the country involved in the bill.

The motion of Mr. Stanton was agreed to: Yeas 84,

The following bills from the House of Representatives were read a third time and passed:

A bill for the relief of Samuel W. Brady.

A joint resolution explanatory of the second section of resolution to establish certain post routes, approved

The question recursed on agreeing to the amendment, which appropriates, for the completion of the custom-house at St. Louis, Missouri, \$100,000; at Mobile, Alabama, \$65,000; at Cincinnati, Ohio, \$40,000; at Louis-wille, Kentucky, \$40,000; at Bangor, Maine, \$20,000; at Bath, Me., \$20,000; at Wilmington, Delaware, \$12,000; and \$24,000 for the purchase of a site for a custom-house at Providence, Rhode Island.

Mr. ORR demanded the previous question, but it was not seconded: Ayes 63, noes 78.

Mr. HAVEN then advocated the amendment. Although he had voted against inserting it in the deficiency bill, he should vote for its incorporation into the civil and diplomatic bill, as it contained wise and proper limitations and restrictions. These custom-houses having been commenced, they should be finished, or else the Government would lose what it had already expended on their construction. He would vote for the bill with or without the amendment.

Mr. PRESTON also addressed the House in favor of July 12, 1852.

A bill for the relief of George W. Gibson.

A bill for the relief of Cornelius H. Latham.

A motion to reconsider the vote passing the bill for the relief of the estate of Isaac L. Battle was entered on the

The following bill, which was discussed the previous evening, was taken up and passed:

The bill for the relief of Robert C. Thompson, legal representative of William Thompson, deceased, formerly a brigadier general in the army of the revolutionary war. Mr. STUART moved to reconsider the vote on the re-port of the Committee on Conference fixing the adjourn-ment of Congress for the 4th August next.

the amendment.

Mr. PRESTON also addressed the House in favor of the amendment, and in conclusion demanded the previous question; which was seconded.

And under the operation thereof the amendment was again concurred in: Yeas 77, nays 74.

Mr. DENT said that he had voted against the appropriation for the completion of the Little Falls bridge, and understanding that its merits were not well considered, he would move to reconsider the vote by which it was he would move to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected.

The motion was disagreed to.

geant G. W. Torrence; which was taken up, and, after some discussion, passed. On metion, the Senate adjourned to Monday. The bill was then read the third time and passed by the following vote: HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Jons J. Taylor, of New York, has been appointed member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, vice Mr.

the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abercrombie, Aiken, Appleton, Ashe, Banks, Belcher, Bell, Bennett, Benson, Benton, Bliss, Brooks, Bugg, Carpenter, Caruthers, Caskie, Chandler, Clark, Curtis, Cutting, T. Davis, Dawson, Dick, Dianey, Edmands, Edmundson, Everhart, Farley, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Franklin, Fuller, Ciddings, Goods, Green, Greenwood, Aaron Harlan, Harrison, Haven, Henn, Houston, Howe, Ingersoll, Johnson, Roland Jones, Kerr, Kidwell, Kittredge, Latham, Lindley, Lindsley, May, Mayal, John G. Miller, Millson, Noble, Mordecai Oliver, Orr, Packer, Phelps, Phillips, Pratt, Preston, Reese, Riddle, David Ritchie, Thos. Ritchey, Sabin, Sapp, Seymour, Shannon, Shower, Gerrit Smith, Samuel A. Smith, Mr. FULLER asked consent to report from the Committee on Commerce a bill for the erection of certain cus-Reese, Riddle, David Ritchie, Thos. Ritchey, Sabin, Sapp, Seymour, Shannon, Shower, Gerrit Smith, Samuel A. Smith, William R. Smith, George W. Smyth. Frederick P. Stanton, Richard H. Stanton, Hester L. Stevens, David Stuart, J. L. Taylor, Thurston, Upham, Wade, Walbridge, Walker, Walley, Israel Washburn, John Wentworth, Westbrook, and Wheeler—92. Mr. FULLER. I hope the gentleman will withdraw Mr. LETCHER. The custom houses have sunk one bill already, and I do not want them to sink another. Mr. PHILLIPS asked consent to offer the following re-

Vhoc'er—92. NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Barksdale, Bocock, Boyce, NAYS—Messrs. James C. Allen, Barksdale, Bocock, Boyce, Bridges, Chamberlain, Chartsin, Churchwell, Clingman, Cobb, Colouitt, Corwin, John G. Davis, Dent, Dowdell, Eastman, Eddy, English, Flagler, Grow, Hastings, Hendricks, Hill, Hillyer, D. T. Jones, Geo. W. Jones, Knox, Lamb, Letcher, Lilly, McCulloch, McMullen, McNair, McQueen, Mace, Macy, Matteton, Maxwell, Middleswarth, Morgan, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Olds, Samuel W. Parker, Bishop Perkins, John Perkins, Powell, Puryear, Ready, Ruffin, Russell, Seward, Shaw, Singleton, Stratton, Andrew Stuart, John J. Taylor, N. G. Taylor, Trout, Vail, Vansant, Walsh, Elihu B. Washburne, Daniel B. Wright, Yates, and Zollicoffer—67.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill for set.

The House then proceeded to consider the bill for set-tling the claims of the legal representatives of Richard W. Meade, deceased, heretofore reported from the Committee of the Whole with the recommendation that it do not pass, the question being on the motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, that it be laid on the table. And the question being taken, the bill was laid on the

The House then adjourned.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Before the adjournment of this body, which convened at Charleston, South Carolina, and represented most of the Southern and Southwestern States, a resolution was adopted devolving upon a committee the duty of meeting and corresponding in the recess and reporting at the next annual meeting, on the second Monday of January, 1855, upon the various matters embraced within the scope of the Convention. The resolution is annexed:

Resolved, That a committee of three from each State represented in the Convention be appointed by the Convention for the purpose of obtaining the most reliable statistical information as to the number and location of asuufactories and mines in the States represented in this body; the amount of capital invested in the several establishments; the amount of income and disbursements; the number of hands (operatives) employed, free and slave, and amount of raw material consumed; the quantity and quality of the manufactured articles produced; the prices at which they are furnished; the markets in which they are chiefly sold; and other items of informafurnish to the Secretary of the Convention a report of their investigations, to be laid by him before the next meeting of the Convention; and that it be the duty of said committee to address the people of the States represented in this Convention, and to arge the importance of procuring and transporting provisions for the Commission; and the Legislature thereof. action in the Legislatures thereof, in favor of education, of manufactures, of ship-building, of direct trade, and of min-ing; and that it be the duty of the committee to collect and present at the next meeting of the Convention sta-tistics and other useful information relating to the interna views of a majority of the House.

Mr. ORR replied that he was satisfied, if there was a their mineral treasures, their manufacturing facilities, and majority of the House willing to pass the bill with the custom-house amendment in it; the plan which he had statement in which shall be set forth the names and lengths of the several railways, their cost, and the in-oreased value which has been imparted to lands and other property in consequence of such improvements; to report the statistics on the subject of milling and the lumber trade as carried on by the several States represented, as well also as the statistics of agriculture in the same

Under the resolution the following committee was ap-

pointed: J. D. B. DeBow, of Louisiana, Chairman; Wm. Crichton, Thos. T. Hutchins, and John F. Dent, of Maryland; Thos. Wallace, Wm. H. Macfarland, and Mordecai Cooke, of Virginia; Dr. J. H. Gibbon, E. J. Hale, and Jas. A. Patton, of North Carolina; W. B. Johnson, Alex. McBee, and Jos. Walker, of South Carolina; Thos. C. Nesbit, and Jos. Walker, of South Carolina; Thos. C. Nesbit, Nathan C. Monroe, and John J. Gresham, of Georgia; tained appropriations for the completion of various custom-houses. He would vote to give the gentleman the first-reconsideration, but he would not be willing to go back beyond that point. He desired the bill to the back beyond that point. He desired the bill to the complete of the Battle, of Alabama; J. W. Clapp, And. Matthews, and T. A. Iredell, of Mississippi; J. Forstall and A. Dimitry, of Louisiana; Albert Pike, of Arkansas; Dr. Alex. Mc-Call, Samuel Morgan, and A. W. Van Liew, of Tennes-see; A. L. Shotwell, T. S. Kennedy, and B. D. P. Stande-ford, of Kentucky; John S. Rhea, of Texas; James M. Clendennin and W. H. Blackwood, of Missouri; Hamilton Smith, of Indiana.

W. C. Dawson, Pres't Convention. WILMOT G. DESSAUSURE, of S. C., Secretary.

In order to secure the better performance of the duties of the committee by a division of its labors, the following sub-committees are nominated by the chairman. Communications in relation to the business of the general committee may be addressed to the undersigned at Washington. D. C., who will cheerfully co-operate with the several sub-committees.

J. D. B. DEBow, Chairman

Committee on Internal Improvements.—A. Pike, of Ark., Chairman; W. H. Macfarland, of Virginia; A. McBee, of South Carolina; A. W. Van Liew, of Tennessee; B. D. Sandeford, of Kentucky; W. H. Blackwood, of Missouri.

Committee on Industrial Resources and Direct Trade.—J. W. Clapp, of Mississippi, Chairman; W. Crichton, of Maryland; N. C. Monroe, of Georgia; C. A. Price, of Florida; Dr. Chas. H. Patton, of Alabama; A. L. Shotwell, of Kentucky; T. A. Iredell, of Mississippi; Thos. Wallace, of Virginia.

Wallace, of Virginia. Committee on Agriculture.—E. J. Forstall, of Louisiana, Chairman; T. T. Hutchins, of Maryland; J. A. Patton, of North Carolina; M. Cooke, of Virginia; W. B. Johnson, of South Carolina; C. Drew, of Florida; A. Battle, of Alabama; A. Matthews, of Mississippi; J. S. Rhea, of Texas; J. M. Clendennin, of Missouri.

Committee on Manufactures and Mining.—Hamilton Smith, of Indiana, Chairman; A. F. Dent, of Maryland; E. D.

Hale, of North Carolina; J. Walker, of South Carolina; J. J. Gresham, of Georgia; D. Pratt, of Alabama; S. Morgan, of Tennessee; T. S. Kennedy, of Kentucky.

Committee on Education.—A. Dimitry, of Louisiana, Chairman; Dr. J. H. Gibbon, of North Carolina; T. C. Neebit, of Georgia; B. F. Whitner, of Florida; Dr. A.

McCall, of Tennessee.

A COUNTERFEIT WORTH MORE THAN THE GENUINE .- The A COUNTERFEIT WORTH MORE THAN THE GENUINE.—The U.S. Mint, under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, has been examining some counterfeit coins in circulation, and among others they found Mexican dollar-pieces worth 109 cents. They, under assay, gave an average fineness of 776 thousandths, and a consequent value of 91½ cents in silver. The amount of gold contained in them is sufficient to add 12 cents to the value of each, after paying the charge of separating, making a nett value of 103 cents; and if to this the usual premium of silver is added the worth of this counterfeit coin is actually 109

was rejected was agreed to, without a division.

On motion by Mr. ORR, the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading was then reconsidered: Yeas 85, nays 69.

Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, moved a reconsideration Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, moved a reconsideration at the same time."—Ledger. At Cincinnatia boy who was amusing himself by sho favor of the appropriations which it made for the completion of various custom-houses. But, finding that out of the number who voted with him for that amendment seventeen voted against the bill on its final passage, he had come to the conclusion that they had better sacrifice and broke the boy's leg.

Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihudhua, connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission, during the years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853. By John Russell Bartlett, U. S. Commissioner during that period. New York, 1854. 2 vols. The trenty of peace between the United States and Mexico concluded in February, 1848, required that a

Commissioner and Surveyor should be appointed on the part of each Government, who, before the expiration of a year, should proceed to run and mark the boundary between the two countries. The first commissioner on the part of the United States, the Hon. J. B. Weller, after running the small portion of the line extending from the Bay of San Diego to the Colorado, was removed, and his place supplied by the author of the present work, who received his appointment from President Taylor in June, 1850. The letter of instructions from the Department of the Interior required him, in addition to the main duty of running the boundary between the Gulf of Mexico and the Colorado, to collect information relative to the construction of a road, canal, or railway to run along either bank of the River Sila; to avail himself of every opportunity of acquiring information as to the geography, natural history, &c. of the unexplored regions of Texas, New Mexico, and California; to collect information relative to the precious metals, quicksilver, and the various minerals, ores, and other substances useful in the arts; and to seek, if he had the means of so doing, for some more practicable routes through Cali-

In Secretary Stuart's additional instructions of November 4, 1851, it is expressly stated that all the scientific departments not directly connected with the surveys of the boundary line are placed under the Commissioner's

immediate direction. It would have been difficult to find a man better fitted for the purpose by large and comprehensive views, enthusiasm for geographical and ethnological studies, fertility in resources, and powers of observation and description. Mr. Bartlett was for a number of years the senior partner of the well-known bookselling firm of Bartlett & Welford, of New York, whose establishment was one of the most attractive places of resort for literary men in that city. He was and is a prominent and active member of the Historical and Ethnological Societies of New York, extensively acquainted with literary and scientific characters at home and abroad, and author of the Progress of Ethnology, a work which shows his familiarity with what has recently been accomplished in that science. His literary ability has also been shown in another work of repute, the "Dictionary of American-

The entire surveying party, as they sailed from New York for Texas in the month of August following Mr. Bartlett's appointment, consisted of one hundred and eleven persons, with an escort of United States infantry, under the lamented Col. Craig, embracing eighty-five men. In the personnel various changes were afterwards

Mr. Bartlett has judiciously divided his narrative into six portions, comprising what may be considered as semany distinct journeys, each complete in itself.

1. The first is the journey from Indianola, on the coast of Texas, where the Commission disembarked, via San Antonio and the northern route from that city, (the same that was followed by Lieut. Bryan in 1849,) to El Paso del Norte, which he reached in the space of thirty-three days. The minute description given of the characteristics of this route must be of great value to emigrants intending to pursue it.

2. The second division contains a description of El Paso and its vicinity, with an account of events there, including the tragical death of young Clarke, son of the distinguished Senator of that name from Rhode Island, and the prompt execution of his murderers; also, the establishment of the initial point of the southern boundary of New Mexico on the Rio Grande, and an account of a tion tending to show the present condition and extent of visit to the Copper Mines, in the Rocky Mountains, near our manufacturing interest; and that said committee the river Gila, and a residence there of several months, the river Gila, and a residence there of several months, while awaiting the arrival of Col. Graham, the newly-ap-

procuring and transporting provisions for the Commission; and also, after a second stay at the Copper Mines of two months, during which the chief astronomer and surveyor joined the Commission, another journey along the boun-dary line south of the Gila to the Rio San Pedro, and thence through a different portion of Sonora from that before traversed to Guaymas, on the Gulf of California, which he reached on the 4th of January, 1852. This journey was undertaken for the control of the control journey was undertaken for the purpose of procuring pro visions and mules for the Commission; but, the supplies at each place being very limited in consequence of the depredations of the Apaches, he was led further and further south until he reached Ures, the capital of the State, where he lay for two months and a half ill of a fever. On his recovery he proceeded at once to the coast, and sailed down it from Guaymas to Mazatlan and Acapulco, and thence by steamer to San Diego, where, after a sepa-ration of five months, he rejoined the parties from the Gila, who had surveyed that river to within sixty miles of its mouth, when they were obliged to break off and hasten to the sea coast for provisions. These travels in Sonora furnish us an abundance of new and curious information respecting the nature of the country and its capabilities, the geographical position of places, the inroad of the wild Indians, and the wide-spread desolation that results from them in consequence of the imbecile and cowardly character of the Mexican population.

4. The next division describes various journeys in Califacian and the San Proceeded to San Francisco.

fornia. Having proceeded to San Francisco to procure a new outfit of tents and camp equipage, to have the instruments put in order, to lay in provisions, &c., and having

5. The fifth division contains the return journey across the desert to Fort Yuma, and along the Gila river and through Northern Sonora and Chihuahua to El Paso, which was reached on the 18th of August. It comprises a description and history of Fort Yuma, an account of a a description and instory of Fort Yuma, an account of a sojourn among the interesting agricultural tribes of the Gila, the Pimas and Coro-Maricopos, a visit to the Casas Grandes, with a history of previous visits and descrip-tions of them, an examination of the silver mines of Correlitos and its vicinity, &c.
6. On the 7th of October Mr. Bartlett started from El

Paso to rejoin the surveying parties on the Lower Rio Grande. On account of the danger to which his small party would otherwise be exposed of attacks from the Camanches, he took a circuitous route, passing from north to south through the whole length of Chihuahua, then easterly along the northern part of Durango, and across the States of Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, and Tamaulipas, viewing the scenes of many of Col. Doniphan and Gen. Taylor's exploits. On the 20th of December he reached Ringgold Barracks, nearly opposite Camargo, on the Rio Grande. But here the prospect of a speedy and honor-able completion of the arduous task in which he and his able completion of the arduous task in which he and his companions had so long been engaged was put an end to by despatches from Washington informing him that to the appropriation made by Congress for defraying the expenses of the Commission a proviso had been attached forbidding the money to be used if the southern boundary of New Mexico had been established farther north of El Paso than as laid down on Disturnell's map. Now, "the boundary line was established at 32° 22' north latitude, where it stands on the treaty map. El Paso is placed on that map about seven minutes of latitude south of the boundary; but when the town is removed to its placed on that map about seven minutes of latitude south of the boundary; but when the town is removed to its true position at 31° 45′, the distance between the town and the boundary is of course increased to the extent of the error of the map." As without the appropriation the work could not be carried on, this provise had the desired effect of putting a stop to it. There was only one course to be pursued, and that was immediately adopted. The Commission was disbanded, and measures taken to pay off the men and to enable them and the officers to return to their homes. Mr. Bartlett proceeded at once to Corto their homes. Mr. Bartlett proceeded at once to Cor-pus Christi, and the 10th of January, 1858, he landed

pus Christi, and the 10th of January, 1853, he landed safely at New Orleans.

His successor, Gen. Robert B. Campbell, took the field in the following May, and completed the survey of the Rio Grande from Laredo to its mouth before the close of the year; no alteration being effected in the position of the southern boundary line of New Mexico, which, in fact, having been established and authenticated in accordance with the treaty, was and is unalterable, except with the consent of Mexico herself. Mr. Bartlett simply observes at the bottom of a note, "this interruption of the survey delayed its completion about eight months, at an additional expense of \$50,000."

From Mr. Bartlett's summary of the labors performed by the Commission under his command we learn that, as

regards its more immediate object, the extent of the su veys performed was :

By Lieut. A. W. Whipple—
Indianola to El Paso and the Initial Point.....
The southern boundary of New Mexico, connecting the Rio Grand's with the Gila.....
The river Gila to the Colorado...... 1.500 4

By Lisat. Col. J. D. Graham-On the Rio Grande, near El Paso, By Major W. H. Emory-On the Rio Grande 1.000

Astronomical and magnetic observations were made,

Astronomical and magnetic observations were made, and an accurate meteorological register was kept throughout the line of march. The position in latitude and longitude of many places in Northern Mexico, besides those along the immediate route, was first accurately determined; and the physical geography of the country traversed is exhibited in an extensive series of sketches and drawings, made (most of them) by the Commissioner himself.

Muca was accomplished in the separtment of zoology. A large collection of fishes was made in the waters of the Rio Grande, and in the tributaries of the Gila and the streams to the south of it, many of which have proved new to science. The viriparous fishes found in the Bay of San Diego are supposed to be the first that have attracted the extention of scientific mem. A considerable number of reptiles were collected, containing over a hundred undescribed species. Besides those, a number of new insects of the orders orthopters and colcopters were brought home. Some interesting specimens were also obtained of birds and of the smaller mammalia. Large collections in botany were made by several gentlemen, comprising many unknown genera and species. The greater portion of the geological collection was unfortunately lost through the perishing of the animals and the consequent abandonment of the wagons; stall a goodly number were brought home in safety, including some choice specimens of gold and silver ores.

In ethnology the collection was abmost exclusively made by the Commissioner himself. It consists, in the first place, of vocabularies, each embracing two hundred words, the same as used by Messrs. Gallacia and Hale, in upwards of twenty Indian languages. Many of these had never been taken down before, and few in as complete a manner. Further to illustrate the peculiarities of the aboriginal tribes, he obtained characteristic portress of many individuals seen, both male and female, with sketches exhibiting their manners and costoms, their arts, husbandry, &c.

Mr. Bartlett also devo

from the narrative, but presents us with a separate me-moir containing the results of his observations and reasonings. "From these brief remarks," he says, in conclusion, "it will be seen that the advantages of the southern sion, "it will be seen that the advantages of the southern 'route for a railway are an open and remarkably level country from the Mississippi to the Sierra Nevada of California; a summit level a thousand feet less than that of the other routes, (so far as known;) entire freedom from snows, and convenience in obtaining supplies. The disadvantages are a deficiency of timber, water, and food for animals, and the want of tillable lands for settlements and farms."

Another subject to which Mr. Bartlett has devoted a

separate paper, showing that nothing of interest to the community has escaped his attention, is the introduction of camels as a means of transportation on the prairies and deserts of the interior. To this matter the attention of the public and of Congress has been drawn for several years past by articles in newspapers and magazines, and by the formation of a joint-stock company to carry out the design. Mr. Bartlett combines with the results of his own inquiries those of G. R. Gliddon, Esq., the prime mover in the affair; and the reader can hardly fail of coming to the conclusion that the experiment is eminently worthy of being tried worthy of being tried.

Mr. Bartlett's is a quiet and even narrative style, with

Air. Bartiett's is a quiet and even narrative style, with no attempt at ambitious ornament, or what is termed "fine writing." The striking character of the countries traversed, the peculiarities of the nations and tribes that inhabit them, and the variety of incidents to be narrated, rendered it unnecessary to attempt imparting to the work a factitious interest by such expedients. Yet that the author is by no means lacking in a talent for vigorous description when the occasion returnally calls for it is eviscription when the occasion naturally calls for it is evident, for example, from his delineation of the scene at the trial of Clarke's murderers, the conference with the Apache chiefs touching the rescue from their people of two Mexican boys, the restoration of the unfortunate captive girl Inez Gonzales to her family, the attack by Indians on his

party near the Rio Carmer, &c.
One great attraction of the book consists in its profuse illustrations, there being no less than ninety-four faely-executed wood-cuts and sixteen lithographic engravings of characteristic points of scenery, churches, and mis-sions, ruins, Indians with their habitations, implements,

A carefully prepared index—a necessary piece of drudgery to which authors are too often unwilling to submit—adds much to the facility of consulting the work for purposes of study and information on special topics.

Mr. Bartlett states that it has been his object throughout the work to confine himself strictly to what is indicated by the title, viz: "A Personal Narrative of Explora-tions and Incidents." Hence he has omitted every thing of a technical nature, which is reserved for the full reof a technical nature, which is reserved for the full report of the doings of the Commission in all their details,
and has entered no further into disputed points—as, for
instance, that concerning the Initial Point on the Rio
Grande—than is necessary to render the matter intelligible. To the various gentlemen engaged in the Commission, the astronomers, surveyors, collectors, artists, officers of the army, he evidently takes pleasure in giving
full credit for all they accomplished. To the objections
that have been urged in certain quarters to the publication on private account of the present "Narrative," the tion on private account of the present "Narrative," the concluding passage of the Preface furnishes a conclusive reply:.

"The question has been repeatedly asked, and may be askments put in order, to lay in provisions, &c., and having found that he had a couple of weeks to spare before all could be ready, the Commissioner determined to put them to use in visiting some of the many interesting localities of California. The principal of these visits were to the Napa Valley and its geysers, and to the quicksilver mines of New Almaden, the second in importance in the world, of which a very full account is given.

5. The fifth division contains the return journey across the desert to the Napa Valley and its geysers, and to the quicksilver offered in the Senate by one of its distinguished members, Gen. Houston, of Texas, who takes a lively interest in the promotion of science, and particularly in the investigation of Gen. Housros, of Texas, who takes a lively interest in the promotion of science, and particularly in the investigation of the unexplored regions of our country, to authorize me to prepare and publish a full report of the labors of the Commission while under my charge, including the Natural History, in which so much had been accomplished. The efforts of the learned Senator, however, were unsuccessful, and the resolution was laid on the table. The decision, a source of lively regret to me, I trust is not to be regarded as final; and I cherish the hope that Congress will yet decide to place the whole results of the Commission before the public in a suitable manner."

COLLISION AT SEA.

The ships Olympus and Trade Wind came into collision on the 26th of June, and both sank. The Olympus, Capt. WALLACE, sailed from Liverpool on the 24th of May for Boston, having forty passengers and a crew num-bering thirteen. She was freighted with nine hundred tons of iron and general hardware. The ship Trade Wind, Capt. SMITH, from Mobile, for Liverpool, sailed on the - with seventeen passengers and a crew of thirty-

tain of the Trade Wind, sixteen of her crew, and all her passengers. This shows the loss of the Olympus to be three passengers and three of the crew. Eighteen of the Trade Wind's crew perished.

The saved from each ship were taken off by the Belgian barque Stradt Antwerpian, which has arrived at New York.

The Trade Wind was a fine clipper ship of 2,018 tons burden, about three years old, valued at \$100,000. Her freight is valued at \$50,000 and the cargo at about